

The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XV--Whole No. 823.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

New Series--Vol. 2, No. 36.

By John Brotherline.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathe the free but fall before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE.

Major-General George G. Meade, the new commander of the Army of the Potomac, was born in Spain, about the year 1815, of American parents. His father was at the time of his birth a very wealthy man, and was residing in Barcelona, Spain, where Captain Meade, now commanding the North Carolina, and the subject of our sketch, were born. The two boys were brought to this country; one was educated for the navy, which he entered in 1836, and the other for the army. Geo. G. Meade entered West Point Academy as an appointee from the State of Pennsylvania during September 1834, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1835, standing number nineteen in his class, which has produced such men as Generals Morell, Naglee, Haupt, Patrick, Martindale, Roberts, and others, as well as Postmaster-General Montgomery Blair, &c.

He was appointed in the army from the District of Columbia, and entered the service as brevet second lieutenant of the Third artillery on the first of July, 1835. He did not receive his full commission until December 31, 1835, when he was made a full second lieutenant. On the 26th of October, 1839, he resigned his connection with the United States Army and was engaged in private pursuits until 1842. On the 19th day of May, 1852, he was reappointed to the United States military service as a second lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. In this capacity he joined the troops engaged in the Mexican war.

His conduct in Mexico was marked by determination and bravery, and at the battle of Palo Alto he was particularly distinguished, and so mentioned in the official reports. During the several conflicts of Monterey, 21st, 22d, and 23d days of September, 1846, he again became distinguished, and for his bravery was brevetted a first lieutenant, to date from September 23, 1846. This brevet was awarded in May, 1847. During the month of August, 1851, he was promoted to a first lieutenant of his corps, and on the 19th of May, 1856, was further promoted to a Captaincy, which rank he held at the breaking out of the rebellion. When the rebellion broke out, and President Lincoln called for three hundred thousand volunteers, the Pennsylvania reserve corps was raised, and placed under the charge of General McCull, as division commander, and General Reynolds, Meade and Ord, as brigade commanders. Each of these brigade commanders have nobly distinguished themselves during the present war, having all risen with a rank equal to a Marshal of France. General Meade was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, with a commission to date from August 31, 1861. He was then placed in charge of the second brigade of that division, and proceeded to organize it at Tennytown, near the waters of the Potomac, and in this vicinity wintered during 1861-2.

When the Army of the Potomac began to move upon Manassas, during March, 1862, the division in which Gen. Meade served was attached to the First Corps, then under General McDowell. With him they remained north of the Rappahannock until after the battle of Hanover Station, when they were added to the Army of the Potomac, occupying part of the right wing, with division headquarters in the vicinity of Mechanicsville. About this time, viz: June 18, 1862, he was promoted to a majority in the Engineer Corps, which rank he still holds in the newly organized Engineer Corps of the regular army. On the 26th of June, 1862, he took part in the famous battle of Mechanicsville, where Gen. Stonewall Jackson made such a terrific dash upon Gen. McClellan's right wing, and Generals McCull, Reynolds and Ord were taken prisoners. His noble conduct and bravery on this occasion were particularly noticed.

The next day he was engaged under General Fitz John Porter in the battle of Gaines' Mill, and was so distinguished that he was nominated for a brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for distinguished services during that battle. He also took part in some of the subsequent engagements of the seven days' fight. At the battle of New Market Cross Roads he was severely wounded, but under skillful treatment he recovered, and almost immediately returned to the army, where he took command of the division until the return of Generals McCull and Reynolds from captivity in Richmond. When the rebels invaded Maryland and

Pennsylvania, after the defeat of General Pope's army, General Reynolds's who had commanded the division, was then detached to organize the Pennsylvania militia, and General Meade was placed in command of the division of Pennsylvania Reserves. He led these troops during the eventful battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and when, at the latter battle, General Hooker was wounded and had to leave the field, General Meade for a short time had charge of the Ninth Army Corps, formerly under General Reno.

After General Burnside had been placed in charge of the Army of the Potomac, General Reynolds, who formerly commanded the Pennsylvania Reserves, after the retirement of General McCull was ordered to command the whole of the First Army Corps, and General Meade was formally placed in command of the division of Pennsylvania Reserves. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he greatly distinguished himself, and his division lost very heavily, the brigade commanders and several field officers being placed *hors du combat* during the attack on the rebel right. The whole loss of the division was 1644, being the greatest division loss during the whole of that disastrous fight. On the 15th of December, 1862, two days after this eventful battle, he was ordered to command the Fifth Army Corps, formerly under Gen. Fitz John Porter, and more recently under General Butterfield. To enable him properly to hold that position, he was appointed by the President a Major-General of Volunteers, and was regularly nominated to the United States Senate during January, 1863. The Senate making certain objections to the lists of appointments, it was revised, and General Meade's name again sent in by the President. During March, 1863, the Senate, in executive session, confirmed the appointment, and General Meade took his rank and commission as Major-General of United States Volunteers, from November 29, 1862, and assumed the command of the Fifth Army Corps.

When General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac and reorganized the same, he still continued to retain General Meade as the commander of the Fifth Army Corps, General Butterfield having obtained a position on the staff of the commanding officer. In General orders, dated February 5, 1863, General Meade's name and command are specified accordingly. During the advance upon Chancellorsville, General Meade's corps formed part of the right wing of Hooker's army. The corps started on its march on the 26th day of April, 1863, and arrived at Kelly's Ford on the 28th. The next day, it crossed the Rappahannock by that ford, and the Rapidan by Ely's Ford. It then pushed on to Chancellorsville, where it arrived on the 30th, and engaged the skirmishers of the rebels, taking their rifle pits and temporary works.

During the fearful contest of May 2, 3, and 4, General Meade's corps played its part in the same noble manner that had characterized the troops under his special command since the commencement of the war. It bore its part manfully, and in the end covered the retreat of the whole of Hooker's army.

During the recent heavy forced march, General Meade's troops bore up under the heated rays of nearly a tropical sun, and although other corps struggled and hung back, Meade's corps held its own.

On Sunday, June 21, 1863, in the fight under General Pleasanton's orders, one of the brigades of Gen. Meade's corps took an active part and earned an undying fame. This brigade was commanded by Colonel Vincent, and belonged to the First Division.

Among other troops recently under Gen. Meade's command, were the Regulars under General Sykes. The bravery and endurance with which these men have always acted has told well for the discipline and *esprit de corps* of men under the command of General Meade.

Within the last few days General Meade has been placed at the head of the "finest army on the planet."

Disappointment and Success.
When poor Edmund Kean was acting in barns to country bumpkins, barely finding bread for his wife and child, he was just as great a genius as when he was crowding Drury Lane. When Brougham presided in the House of Lords, he was not a bit better or greater than when he had hung about in the Parliament House at Edinburgh a briefless and suspected junior barrister. When all London crowded to see the hippopotamus, he was just the animal he was a couple of years later when no one took the trouble of looking at him. And when George Stephenson died, amid the applause and gratitude of all the intelligent in Britain, he was the same man, maintaining the same principle, as when men of science and of law regard him as a mischievous lunatic, the individual who declared that some day the railroad would be the king's highway, and mail coaches would be drawn by steam.

Honor and Virtue.

Honor is unstable and seldom the same for she feeds upon opinion, and is as fickle as her food. She builds a lofty structure on the sandy foundation of the esteem of all things the most subject to change. But virtue is uniform and fixed, because she looks for approbation only from Him who is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. In the storms of life, honor is not to be depended on, because she herself partakes of the tumult; she is also buffeted by the waves and borne along by the whirlwind. But virtue is above the storm and has an anchor sure and steadfast, because it is cast into Heaven. But no man can purchase his virtue to dear, for it is the only thing whose value must ever increase with the price that it cost.

Proverbs.

A white glove often conceals a dirty hand. The remedy for injuries is not to remember them. Be a friend to yourself, and others will. Go to the country to hear the news of the town. Be not a baker if your head is made of butter. Call me cousin, but cozen me not. Praise is disparagement. Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy. Zeal without knowledge is like fire without light. Youth and white paper soon take an impression. Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms. The church is out of temper when charity is cold and zeal hot. The sting of reproach is the truth of it. Envy shoots at others and wounds herself. A goose quill is more dangerous than a lion's claw.

SOMETHING LIKE A MEDIUM.—An enthusiastic believer was relating to a skeptic some spiritual performances to which he could testify, and among other things he said that, on a certain occasion, the spirit of his wife, who had been dead several years, returned to him, and seating himself upon his knee, put her arms around him as much to his gratification as she used to do when living. "You do not mean to say," remarked the skeptic, "that the spirit of your wife really embraced you?" "No, not exactly that," replied the believer, "but her spirit took possession of the body of a female medium, and through her embraced and kissed me."

JEFFERSON'S FIDDLE.—The writer of the Declaration of Independence was passionately fond of fiddling, and he is said to have excelled in playing on that instrument. In 1770 his family mansion was burned. Mr. Jefferson used to tell in after years, with great glee, an anecdote connected with the fire. He was absent from home when it occurred and a slave arrived out of breath, to inform him of the disaster. After learning the General Destruction he inquired: "But were none of the books saved?" "No massa," was the reply, "but we saved do fiddle."

A ten year old who, though ungovernable, calls his father Governor, ask his older sister—

"Is the Gov'ner up stairs, Maria?"
"If you mean father—yes."
"Well, then, tell him if he wants to speak to me about staying out late at night he had better come down and do so now, as I have got an engagement at ten o'clock, to take home the two Miss Sparkless. Be lively, there's a good girl!"

A clergyman, in one of his sermons, exclaimed to his hearers: "Eternity! why, don't you know the meaning of the word? Nor I either hardly. It is forever and ever and five or six everlasting: atop of that. You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and it wouldn't begin to tell how long eternity is. Why my friends, after millions and trillions of years have rolled away in eternity it will be a hundred thousand years to breakfast time."

STRAWBERRY JELLY.—Press the juice from the fruit through a cloth strain it clear; weigh and stir to it an equal proportion of the finest sugar. When dissolved, place the preserving pan over a very clear fire, and stir the jelly often. till it boils; clear it carefully from the scum, and boil it quickly from fifteen to twenty minutes.

TO CLEAN TAINTED BARRELS.—The best method for cleaning tainted barrels is to put one peck of charcoal and one tea-cup of potash into each barrel; fill them up with boiling water, cover tight, and let them stand until cold.

BISCUIT PUDDINGS.—Mix together a quarter of a pound of bread crumbs with the same quantity of brown sugar and butter; five eggs, leaving out two whites; add then a quarter of a pint of milk. Bake twenty minutes in cups.

LOTION FOR FRECKLES.—Take a tea-cupful of sour milk; scrape into it a quantity of horseradish. Let this stand from six to twelve hours, and then, being well strained, let it be applied two or three times a day.

TO PRESERVE MEAT IN SUMMER.—Coating meat with dry wheaten flour will retain it sweet for a threefold lengthened period, even in tropical climates, the flour acting as an isolator against air and moisture.

TO REMOVE A STYE FROM THE EYE.—Put a teaspoonful of tea in a small bag; pour on it just enough boiling water to moisten it; then put it on the eye, pretty warm. Keep it on all night and the stye will disappear. If the first application fails, the second is sure to remove it.

TO PURIFY WATER.—It is not generally known, as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A single teaspoonful will purify four gallons. The water must be stirred for a short time after the alum is put in.

The Diseases of Error.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Senile Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and efficient prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
June 6.-3m.-pd. No. 60 Nassau St. N. Y.

New Jersey Lands for Sale.

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.
SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2 1/2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by \$1 a week. Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, 2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

Horse Stolen—\$100 Reward.

\$60 for the recovery of the Horse—\$100 for Horse & Tack.
The undersigned will pay the above reward for the recovery of a dark bay Horse (5 years old) stolen of their farm at Huntington Furnace on Wednesday night June 10th, 1863. G. & J. H. SHOENBERGER.

June 27.-3t. Per Hays Hamilton.
Bedford Inquirer copy to amount of \$1 and charge Whig.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale. It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.
Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loreto.
Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loreto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863.3m*.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings; for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.
June 6.-3m. 1a.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,
ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

FOR SPRING.

Louis Goldman
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING

of all sizes and descriptions, which he offers for sale at his old stand on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, at

Very Small Profits.
He is determined to sell, and sell he will, although the high prices paid for goods compels him to do so at very small advances.

He will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia, or any other establishment in the country.
Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Also,

HATS AND CAPS

of every description, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in the country.
March 21, 1863.-5m.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter. Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.
Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.
"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.
After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.
The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati.....1860 Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860 Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860 and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862 all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course, \$4.50 for stationary and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge \$8 and \$10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Price \$1.75. Sold by Booksellers generally. For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863.1y.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts. PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.
\$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

Prof. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

Attend where the Sons and Clerks Bankers and Business-Men graduate.

Feb. 14, 1863.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED LYE is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of these Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM BAKERWELL, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once. The SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!
The UNITED STATES Circuit Court, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 13, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right, granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:

127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g.

May 2, 1863.3m.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPLE TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always clean as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.
Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

JOHN H. KEATLEY, Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Margaret McCaslin.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county, on the Estate of Margaret McCaslin, late of the borough of Hollidaysburg, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. H. BAKER, Admr.
Hollidaysburg, May 16, 1863.6t.*

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered. April 4, 1863.3m.

FARM TO LET.

I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situated on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.
ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Apr. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, March 21, 1863.-3m.] Kings County, N. Y.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

HAS located in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them. May 3-1-28.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as GRAVE STONES, TOMBS, COUCHES and MONUMENTS, CENTRE TABLES, WASHSTANDS and BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. JNO. H. PATTERSON, Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

A great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure First, Second, Third, and Fourth, and Fifth, and Sixth, and Seventh, and Eighth, and Ninth, and Tenth, and Eleventh, and Twelfth, and Thirteenth, and Fourteenth, and Fifteenth, and Sixteenth, and Seventeenth, and Eighteenth, and Nineteenth, and Twentieth, and Twenty-first, and Twenty-second, and Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth, and Thirtieth, and Thirty-first, and Thirty-second, and Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth, and Forty-first, and Forty-second, and Forty-third, and Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth, and Fifty-first, and Fifty-second, and Fifty-third, and Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth, and Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth, and Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth, and Sixty-first, and Sixty-second, and Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth, and Sixty-fifth, and Sixty-sixth, and Sixty-seventh, and Sixty-eighth, and Sixty-ninth, and Seventieth, and Seventy-first, and Seventy-second, and Seventy-third, and Seventy-fourth, and Seventy-fifth, and Seventy-sixth, and Seventy-seventh, and Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth, and Eightieth, and Eighty-first, and Eighty-second, and Eighty-third, and Eighty-fourth, and Eighty-fifth, and Eighty-sixth, and Eighty-seventh, and Eighty-eighth, and Eighty-ninth, and Ninetieth, and Ninety-first, and Ninety-second, and Ninety-third, and Ninety-fourth, and Ninety-fifth, and Ninety-sixth, and Ninety-seventh, and Ninety-eighth, and Ninety-ninth, and One hundred, and One hundred and one, and One hundred and two, and One hundred and three, and One hundred and four, and One hundred and five, and One hundred and six, 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THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

We issue but a half sheet this week.

Another Battle Anticipated.

It now seems to be admitted and anticipated, says the Telegraph of the 7th, that Lee will be compelled to meet Meade at a point somewhere between Hagerstown and the Potomac, and that Williamsport, some five miles from Hagerstown, is the locality fixed for the final great battle. In order to secure the meeting Lee will be permitted, we presume, to withdraw from Pennsylvania. He will be suffered to move on to an open field, where again the power and fortitude of the two great armies will be tested, and where, we have no doubt, the final overwhelming blow will be dealt at the rebellion. In the meantime the country will watch the progress of events in the direction of the locality indicated with feverish anxiety. Some of these may even now be following close on each other, and long before this paper reaches its remotest patron, the struggle may be at its height and the victory won which is forever to leave the Republic at peace, with its blessings of freedom eternally secured.

Wednesday morning papers contain the following: An express messenger arrived at Loudon, Franklin county, yesterday afternoon with a message that a fight was raging at the ford at Williamsport, Md.—Our informant states that the advance guard of Lee had arrived and were attempting to cross; that they had two flats lying there in which they attempted to cross their wagons. The Potomac is very high, and our advanced forces having arrived were annoying the rebels to such an extent that they could make but little advance.

Another rumor says that our force had defeated the rebels totally in their object, and that they would be compelled to fight their way through.

If this be the case, another great battle may be expected near the old Antietam battle ground.

VICTORY!

TOTAL ROUT of Gen LEE!

BALTIMORE, July 5.—A messenger arrived this morning from the field of the three days' battle at Gettysburg, Pa., having left there yesterday at noon. The enemy was then believed to be retreating on the Chambersburg turnpike and the adjacent roads, having left one strong corps posted in an admirable defensive position, half a mile or more beyond Gettysburg, presenting a heavy battle line to oppose our pursuit and protect their retreating columns. This position of theirs was so strong, and gave such opportunities for an enfilading artillery fire on the attacking columns, that an open attack in front was hardly deemed advisable, and up to Saturday at noon had, at any rate, not been attempted. It was not impossible, however, that the flank of this line could be turned. The columns of the enemy's army could be distinctly seen retreating, and their wagon trains also were being hurried off fast as possible.

The battle of Wednesday, concerning the results and losses of which a full dispatch has been forwarded from the field, was a partial repulse to us, not because the troops did not fight splendidly, but simply because the enemy very largely outnumbered us.

On that day we were the attacking party. General Mead arrived on the ground near midnight, and at once resolved on making it a purely defensive battle. Gen. Howard, who after his arrival Wednesday evening had had command, and selected a high bluff south of Gettysburg, on which their cemetery is located, and had stationed troops there up along that line, and had planted batteries to sweep every approach. General Mead adopted this as the proper position for his centre, and at once arranged the other corps as they came up on either flank of the cemetery hill, along the outlying heights, giving to our whole line nearly the shape of a horse-shoe. The ground was quite rolling, with two or

three high eminences, and afforded numerous splendid positions for batteries.

With such disposition we awaited the enemy's attack.

Early on Thursday forenoon, all the corps had come up, and had been placed in position, except Sedgwick's. It had been sent beyond Westminster, under the impression that our army would have to march to York to find the enemy, and this gave it so long a detour to make, that it didn't get up till Thursday evening, when it was placed in the rear of the centre, and held in reserve.

All Thursday forenoon we had nothing but sharp firing from the enemy's skirmishers, and our own, with occasional discharge of our artillery thrown in, when the enemy pressed our skirmishers too hard. The enemy did not mask his artillery at all.

There was considerable pressure through the forenoon by some of our division and corps Generals for a heavy attack on the enemy's centre, but Gen. Meade wisely insisted that the enemy must fight him on the ground he had selected, and persisted in retaining the defensive.

At about half-past four the enemy made the long-awaited attack, concentrating their heaviest force on our left wing, which was naturally the weakest part of our position and making a desperate effort to break it. Of the result of this engagement, dispatches have already been forward to you. We were successful at all points; and repulsed the enemy's attack, and troops lay on their arms on the battle-field.

On Friday morning, by ten minutes past four o'clock, the attack opened furiously on our extreme right, held by Slocum's corps. During the night this corps had left the rifle pits it had constructed, on Thursday, to go to reinforce some of the weakest portions of the line.

Daybreak showed the rebels in possession of their rifle pits and eager to press their advantage. The fight at first was confined chiefly to musketry, our artillery being unable to see where to direct their fire. From half-past four to six o'clock the firing was very fierce but they were unable yet to regain the rifle pits.

About half-past eight o'clock our batteries opened on the rebels in our old rifle pits. The rebels made several charges on our line, striving, (but unsuccessfully,) to drive us still further back. From this time till half-past ten, the fighting, both with musketry and artillery, was terrific indeed in our regaining our rifle pits.

In the meantime the rebels had, about half-past ten o'clock, made a sharp attack on our centre and right, without accomplishing anything, except riddling a small house occupied by Gen. Meade's Headquarters, with shell and round shot. From eleven to one o'clock it was comparatively a lull. Our troops held their old positions along the whole line and quietly awaited further attack.

A little after one o'clock, the rebels opened their last and most furious attack along the whole line of the centre and left, and continued it till twenty minutes past four, when, repulsed at every point, they slowly retired, and took up a defensive line half a mile or more to the north of Gettysburg. During this attack occurred much of the most desperate fighting of the war. It was sustained on our part by the 11th corps on the centre, and the 2d, 3d and part of the 6th corps on the left. The enemy made several desperate charges, but in each was broken and forced in confusion by our terrific artillery fire, which we were fortunate enough more than once to get to enfilade their advancing lines.

The rebel troops making this attack was A. P. Hill's and Longstreet's Corps, forming nearly two-thirds of Lee's whole army.

A division of A. P. Hill's Corps, regarded as their crack fighting division, was selected for the most exposed part of their attacking line. In one charge they made they came up in three lines—the first a very heavy one of skirmishers; the second their battle line, and the third the reserve battle line—each stretching for nearly a mile along our centre and left. At Cemetery Hill they got within a couple hundred yards before we opened our whole fire on them. The line was instantly shattered and sent flying over the field, while one brigade threw down their arms and rushed on mass over to our lines, and gave themselves up as prisoners.

By half-past four the battle was substantially over. The rebels still kept up a straggling fire on our left, and from houses in Gettysburg. Their sharpshooters still tried to pick off exposed officers on Cemetery Hill, while they kept tossing an occasional shell into headquarters till night-fall, but from half-past four the bulk of their army had retired.

Our losses are less than would have been expected from so bitterly contested a battle, owing to the fact that after the first day we acted wholly on the defensive.

Five to seven thousand will probably cover our entire losses in killed and wounded. We lost about 1500 prisoners the first day, but none of any consequence afterwards. On Friday evening, about seven o'clock, 3200 rebel prisoners, by actual count, had been turned over to the officers in charge of prisoners, and more were still coming in from then till Saturday noon. No further count was made, but it must be safe to say that the number was by that time increased to 4,000—possibly more.

Our losses in general officers have been exaggerated by rumors picked up and telegraphed at a distance from the field. Gen. Schimmelfennig, of the 11th corps, is not a prisoner. He was cut off from our troops during Wednesday's fight, but managed to conceal himself in Gettysburg, and has got into our lines again. Gen. Paul, also reported killed, proves safe. Gen.

Sickles was not killed. His leg was shot off below the knee, but he is likely to recover. Gen. Hancock's wound is not now thought dangerous. Gen. Gibbon is slightly wounded. Barlow wounded and a prisoner. Weed killed. Gen. Warner, chief of Meade's staff, had a very narrow escape, a bullet passing under his chin, grazing the throat and cutting it enough to make it bleed profusely, but inflicting no serious injury. Gen. Joe Meredith proves also seriously injured internally. It is not true that Longstreet is a prisoner. We took Gen. Olmsted, from which the report probably originated. The rebel Gen. Garnett was killed, and Gen. Hood's arm taken off. In Woodward's division, which suffered so terribly in the first day's fight, Lt. Col. Stevens, 2d Wisconsin, is living, and will recover. Likewise Major Maussfeld, 2d Wisconsin, and Lt. Col. Flanagan, 24th Michigan. The losses of officers in Ohio regiments are not heavy.

On the whole, regarded solely as a defensive battle, it was a brilliant victory, admirably managed by Gen. Meade, and splendidly fought. The army redeemed itself, and all did their duty.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5. The rebels are said to be completely demoralized, and retreating rapidly towards the north west, to attempt to cross the Blue Ridge Mountains by Doubling Spring and McAllister gaps, and make their escape by way of Cumberland and Hancock. Their little hope of their escape, as the Potomac is much swollen. Many of their numbers have deserted and taken to the mountains.

The farmers who have lost property have turned bushwhackers, and annoy the enemy very much.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1863. DISPATCH FROM GEN. MEADE.

Dispatches from Gen. Meade, dated yesterday morning, state that the rebel army had withdrawn from his front, but whether for a retreat or other maneuver was not then known. Nothing has been received up to this time, so far as can be ascertained, conflicting with this intelligence.

The importance of the dispatches from Jeff. Davis and Adjutant Gen. Cooper to Gen. Lee cannot be overrated. They reveal the object of Lee's campaign and the cause of its failure and the present views of the rebel Government.

Headquarters, army of the Potomac, July 3, 1863.

A decisive battle has been fought today, and the enemy has been repulsed with much loss. At day-light, Lee's right wing batteries opened on our left, and shortly after, more of his centre followed. After half an hour's cannonading, and doing but little damage to us, the fire slackened, and only occasional shots were exchanged. Shortly afterwards the enemy's left, composed entirely of infantry and sharpshooters, made an attack on our right wing. So suddenly and impetuously it was accomplished, that our skirmishers and front line were driven back from their entrenchments; but by the aid of batteries in the rear and the indomitable bravery of the 12th Army Corps, we regained our first position and captured a considerable number of prisoners.

Several hours of onerous silence followed the partial repulse.

At one o'clock the enemy fired two shots, apparently as a signal for one of the grandest artillery fights ever witnessed on this continent. It is estimated that before a moment elapsed 80 guns opened upon us. Our batteries returned the compliment with interest. The air was literally thick with iron, and for more than an hour it seemed impossible that man or beast could live in it. Strange to say the enemy's accuracy of range, exhibited on the two previous days, was wanting on this occasion, as most of their shells exploded far in the rear of our front, and generally missing our batteries. Under cover of this feud we infer that Lee advanced his columns of infantry from their cover, and made several desperate attempts to carry our line by assault, but each successive attempt was repulsed with terrible havoc to their ranks.

After hours of incessant cannonading, the fire grew less intense for a short time, but was again renewed with equal spirit. During this period some of our batteries, whose ammunition had been expended and men exhausted, ceased to fire, and on the approach of reserve batteries with drew to the rear. The enemy only seeing the batteries withdraw, and mistaking this for a retreat, made a rapid infantry charge up hill, and obtained a position in one line, cutting to pieces and almost annihilating the infantry supports; but before they had time to rejoice at their imaginary success, the fresh batteries poured in a deadly fire of cannon and case shot and the infantry reserves on either flank of the gap charged them and added greatly to their destruction. They were completely surprised, and hundreds threw down their arms and asked for quarters. Nearly the entire brigade of Gen. Lick Garnett was surrounded, and Garnett himself wounded, barely made his escape.

Longstreet was reported mortally wounded and a prisoner. He is reported to have died an hour afterward.

About half past four, p. m., the artillery of the enemy slackened, and had entirely ceased at five, the last shot which they fired being far beyond their original position, and the infantry columns had withdrawn to their covers.

We took upwards of three thousand prisoners. The enemy captured but few if any of our men.

Rebel prisoners report that Gen. A. P. Hill was killed instantly upon the field, and that their officers suffered far greater casualties than in any previous engagement.

So terrific was the fire of the enemy that the small house where Gen. Meade and staff were quartered was perforated by several shots. Many of the staff horses were killed around the house.

Gen. Butterfield was struck in the breast and it feared internally wounded; by a piece of shell, which exploded in the building. Gen. Joseph Dickinson, of the staff, had his left arm perforated by a fragment of shell, and it seemed a miracle that no greater damage was done to life or limb.

Several of our general officers were wounded in the engagement. General Hancock was wounded in the leg; Gens. Gibbons, Warren and Hunt were wounded.

In consequence of the excitement and difficulty in ascertaining their location, the names of many prominent officers reported as killed cannot be ascertained to night.

Too much credit cannot be given to the men at our batteries, who, for hours stood to their guns under a boiling sun, and surrounded by missiles of death; retiring only to give their positions to others when their caissons and limbers were exhausted of ammunition. The infantry engaged also nobly did their duty, and the enemy, to-day, at their hands, received greater disaster than was ever administered by the Union forces.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—A messenger who has reached here, from the Army of the Potomac, says we advanced and occupied Gettysburg on Friday night without opposition.

Firing was heard on Saturday morning towards Gettysburg, supposed to be our forces pursuing Lee.

Gen. Butterfield, who was wounded by a fragment of shell, is now at the headquarters of Gen. Meade, under treatment.

FREDERICK, July 4.—Gen. French made a move on Williamsport, and destroyed all the pontoon bridges of the rebels, having first driven away the protecting force, thus cutting off their only chance of escape.

On Friday there was a terrific and decisive engagement between the army of the Potomac under Major Gen. Meade and the rebels under Gen. Lee. The battle lasted several hours, during which time there was some of the most terrific artillery practice ever known on this continent, the air being for two hours positively darkened by iron hail. After this Lee uncovered his infantry, and hurled them with great impetuosity upon our gallant army, in two or three desperate attempts, but our men withstood the assaults and repulsed the enemy with terrific loss. The defeat was complete, and we learn at 3 o'clock this evening the rebels were in full retreat. Their retreat is, in all probability cut off as we learn that Gen. French has destroyed all their pontoon bridges.

The gallantry of our troops; both artillery and infantry, is spoken of as having exceeded anything heretofore, and the rebels admit they never suffered so severely.

We have lost many officers. Gen. Butterfield was struck in the breast by the fragment of a shell, and it is feared he has suffered internally. Gen. Meade's headquarters seems to have been a special aim of the rebels. The house was riddled with shot and shell. Several of his staff had their horses killed under them. Lieut. Wood had his arm perforated by the fragment of a shell. But the victory is complete. We have taken many prisoners and not many have been taken from us. They have suffered terrible slaughter, and our loss in killed and wounded will be heavy.

The captured dispatches from Jeff Davis and Cooper, his Adjutant General, to Gen. Lee, reveals much that is important. They show that Lee's plan was to uncover Washington by drawing Hooker into Pennsylvania, then to attack the capital with a column thirty thousand strong under Beauregard, moving from Culpeper. If the rebel government could not spare him men enough for this co-operative force, preferring to satisfy the reiterated calls of Johnston for troops from Beauregard and Bragg wherewith to relieve Vicksburg. The vital point, as Jeff Davis phrases it, is that Richmond was considered so seriously in danger that its citizens were organizing for its defense. The dispatches state the strength of the forces at Richmond, Petersburg and on the Blackwater. It appears from their language that Jeff Davis was not pre-informed of Lee's movement into Pennsylvania, and that it didn't meet his approbation.

Major General Sickles leg was amputated above the knee, but his physician hopes that he will recover.

Gen. Hancock is in Baltimore, he is seriously but not dangerously wounded.

BALTIMORE, July 6. Eight thousand prisoners have arrived here, and General Schenck has orders to prepare for twenty thousand more.

General Couch has formed a junction with General Meade, and the rebels are being slaughtered and captured by regiments and brigades.

Not a tenth part of General Lee's army will be able to reach "Dixie" by the way they came.

It is not only a defeat for Lee, but a total rout.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Evening. THE GRAND RACE FOR THE POTOMAC.

There has been no fighting reported from the front since Saturday morning, when a feint was made upon our left, of which you have the details in Monday's Herald.

Since that time Lee's disorganized mob have been fleeing toward the Potomac, and Meade's veterans, together with the reinforcements from here and Pennsylvania, are following them up.

It seems to be a race as to which will get to the river first. We hold the mountain passes and the fords of the river, and

if any of them get across the line they will be better swimmers than I think they are.

We are sure of capturing the great bulk of the rebel army.

Thursday Morning, 9 o'clock.—Nothing later than the above from the Potomac.

Vicksburg Fallen!

Cairo, July 7.—The dispatch boat has just arrived from Vicksburg. She left at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, the passengers announce that General Pemberton sent in a flag of truce on the morning of the fourth of July, and offered to surrender if his men were allowed to march out.

Gen. Grant replied that no man should leave except as a prisoner of war.

Gen. Pemberton then, after a consultation with his commanders, unconditionally surrendered.

OFFICIAL.

Hon. Gid. Welles, Sec'y of the Navy: Sir—I have the honor to inform you that Vicksburg has surrendered to the United States forces on the Fourth of July. Very respectfully yours,

D. D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral.

Very Important!

Special Rebel Mission to President Lincoln.

Washington, July 6.

On Saturday the 4th inst. the rebel gunboat Dragon came down the James river with a flag of truce. Acting rear admiral Lee sent up an officer to meet it, when it was ascertained that Alexander H. Stevens and Commissioner Ould were on board. They represented that they were the bearers of an important letter from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and requested permission to proceed to Washington in the Dragon and present the letter to President Lincoln in person. They declined to reveal anything further in relation to their mission than is above stated. Admiral Lee, of course, had no authority to grant their request, and they consented to wait until he could communicate with Washington and receive instructions in regard to the matter. He accordingly telegraphed the facts and requested instructions. This morning a special Cabinet meeting was called to consider the matter. The granting of the request involved many delicate and important questions, as such a proceeding may be construed into an acknowledgement of the pretended confederate government; and, after all, the matter might be some comparatively unimportant affair, such as the employment of negro troops, &c.

No decision was arrived at, and the Cabinet meeting was accordingly adjourned until to-morrow, and Admiral Lee was instructed to ascertain if possible the object of the mission.

In the meantime, however, the tug containing the rebel ambassadors had turned about and steamed up the river, without any parting salutation or explanation, and thus ended the mission.

A gentleman just arrived from Richmond, who left the day before yesterday, says great consternation prevails there. The defenses are occupied chiefly by armed citizens, and fears are entertained that Lee will be cut off and Richmond captured before an army can be concentrated there.

AT HOME.—Capt. John Murray of Co. M. 62d P. V. The Captain was so unfortunate as to receive a ball through his left wrist at the late Gettysburg battle.

A Joint Resolution Proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNY, Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 11, 1863.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.

Will Effectually Cure LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluctuating at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Headed or Difficult Breathing, Fluctuating at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Darts or Webs before the sight, Fever and Delirium, and all the Head.

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, and CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?

Do you want a Good Appetite?

Do you want to build up your Constitution?

Do you want to feel well?

Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?

Do you want Energy?

Do you want to sleep well?

Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far exceed in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouchsafed for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23rd of June.

Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbrun, of 6th, below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it, now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Price per bottle 75 cts. or half dozen for \$4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS, Proprietors.

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.)

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

July 1, 1863.